U7080-1
11/17/88

NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 9 No. 8
September 1988

U.S. and New Mexico Occupational Outlook

The following article is derived from industrial and occupational projections compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New Mexico Department of Labor (NMDOL). A more detailed analysis of both the U.S. and New Mexico projections can be found in the U.S. Department of Labor's *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1987 and the *New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 1995*, August 1988 published by the NMDOL.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "The nation's economy is expected to generate more than 21 million jobs between 1986 and 2000. While considerable, this 19 percent increase is only about half the average annual rate of increase that occurred over the previous 14-year period, 1972-1986." The expected annual growth rate for employment is 1.3 percent from 1986 to 2000. One explanation for this slow down in employment growth can be attributed to an aging population, resulting in a reduction of the labor force.

Almost 80 percent of total wage and salary jobs will be concentrated in the service producing industry by the year 2000. These service producing sectors include transportation and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance insurance and real estate, services, and government. Employment for the service sector is projected to increase 44.4 percent from 1986 to 2000, with substantial job growth expected in business and health services. Wholesale and retail trade sectors are forecasted to increase 27.1 percent for the same period. An increase of 25.7 percent is anticipated for the finance, insurance and real estate industry. Government employment is not expected to change much, except at the state and local level where some increase is anticipated.

The outlook for the non-service producing industry is not as optimistic. Manufacturing has a projected 4.4 percent drop in employment. However, the rate of increase in manufacturing output is expected to just lag behind GNP growth. Additionally, the mining industry is not anticipating any increase in employment. The one sector expected to show an increase is construction, where employment growth is projected at 1.2 percent annually.

Turning to the occupational outlook for the U.S., three broad occupational groups (executive, administrative and managerial; professional workers; and technicians and related support groups) are projected to account for approximately 40 percent of the total job growth from 1986 to 2000. Within these groups are specific occupations which are considered the fastest growing. These include physical therapists (87.5 percent), computer systems analysts (75.6 percent), operations and systems researchers (54.1 percent), and optometrists (49.2 percent). Other occupations in these same groups with large job growth are registered nurses (43.6 percent), general managers and top executives (24.4 percent), accountants and auditors (39.8 percent), electrical engineers (47.8 percent), and finally, lawyers (36.3 percent).

With one exception, those occupations requiring less education are expected to experience slow growth or decline. Reasons attributable to this are the increase in office and factory automation, changes in consumer demand and import substitution. The service sector is the exception and is projected to account for more growth in employment than any other broad group, even though higher education is not necessarily required. The majority of growth in this sector is anticipated to occur in food and health service occupations.

The occupations requiring the most education and training are projected to grow more rapidly than the total increase in employment. Granted, these occupational projections are for the nation, but it gives one a good idea of some basic trends that will be experienced throughout the country.

During the ten-year period, 1985-1995, the NMDOL projects a total increase in nonagricultural jobs in New Mexico of just over 97,000. This is an increase of almost 19 percent over the 520,700 jobs existing in 1985. This is a healthy increase but, as with the nation's outlook, does not compare to the increase in jobs from 1975 to 1985.

Nearly 50 percent of the jobs projected for 1995 are concentrated in two major industries, services and trade. This is primarily due to forecast increases in population and tourism. The services sector includes such fast growing occupations as research and development, legal and health professions. Services is expected to be the fastest growing industry, increasing at a rate one and half times the state average. The trades sector (wholesale and retail) is expected to increase at a growth rate of 24.1 percent. Manufacturing will also grow, but due to the

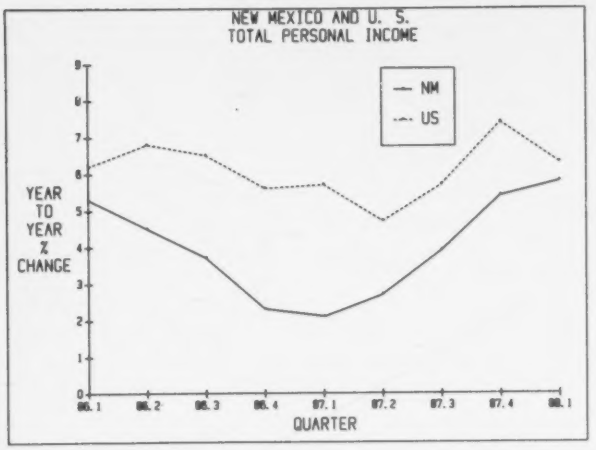
(Continued on Page 7)

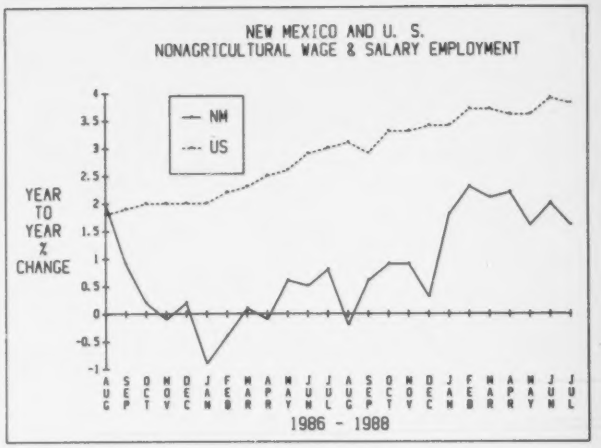
IN THIS ISSUE

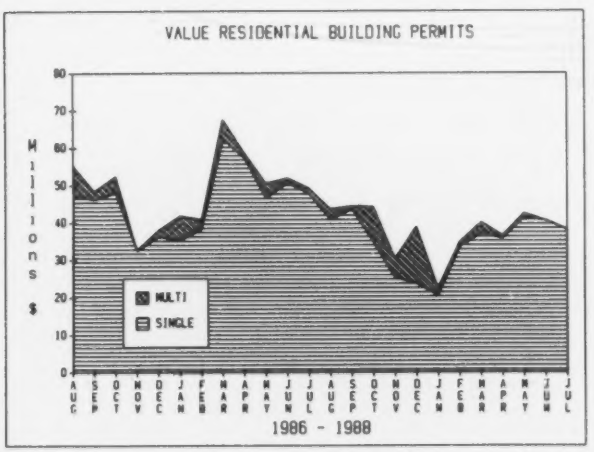
1987 County Population Estimates Page 8

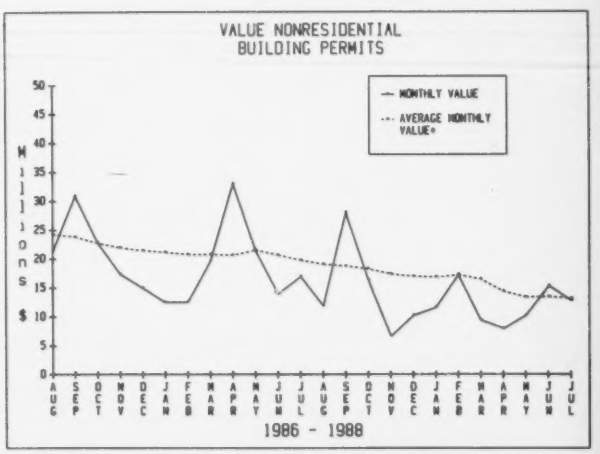
Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Institute for Applied Research Services
The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131
Main Office: (505) 277-2216 Data Bank: (505) 277-6626

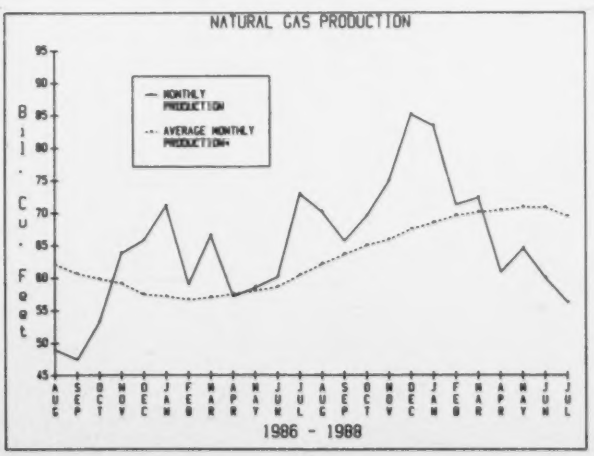
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

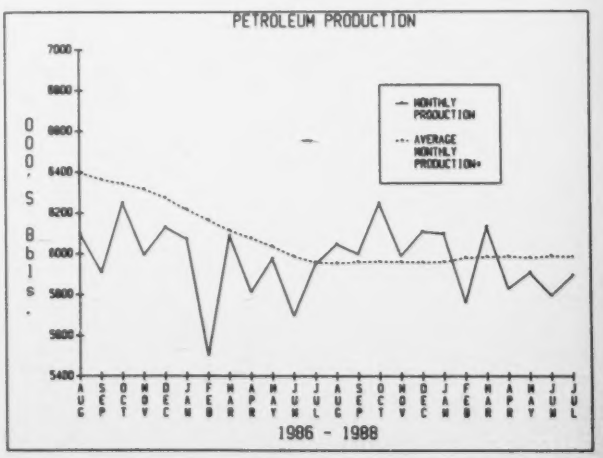












*12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1986 represents an average of data from September, 1985 through August, 1986.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jul 88	118.5	4.1	118.0
Food and beverages	Jul 88	118.8	4.5	117.6
Housing	Jul 88	119.1	3.8	118.6
Apparel and upkeep	Jul 88	112.7	5.0	114.6
Transportation	Jul 88	108.9	2.7	108.5
Medical care	Jul 88	139.3	6.6	138.2
Entertainment	Jul 88	120.5	4.4	120.1
Other goods and services	Jul 88	136.5	6.6	135.5
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	Jul 88	117.2	4.0	116.7
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	Q2 88	3988.1	4.3	3956.1
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Jul 88	9.5	15.2	9.0
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Jul 88	9.2	-2.6	9.3
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Jul 88	6.7	16.4	6.5
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Jul 88	137.7	5.4	136.6
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Jul 88	220.2	7.2	228.1

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Jul 88	634.5	1.3	632.4	117,066	2.1	116,209
Unemployment rate (%)	Jul 88	8.3	-3.5	8.7	5.5	-9.8	5.5
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Jul 88	538.4	1.6	541.6	106,098	3.8	106,882
Personal income### ($Mil.)	Q1 88	18,108	5.8	17,907	3,884,290	6.3	3,855,169
Housing units permitted							
Single	Jul 88	512	-26.5	524	86,252	-9.9	106,235
Multi	Jul 88	4	-89.5	5	35,028	-21.7	47,839

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Jul 88	692.2	1.0	692.3	0.3
Total employment* (000)	Jul 88	634.5	1.3	632.4	1.3
Unemployment* (000)	Jul 88	57.7	-2.5	59.9	-10.2
Unemployment rate (%)	Jul 88	8.3	-3.5	8.7	-10.8
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Jul 88	1299.0	4.6	1279.0	-14.6
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Jul 88	538.4	1.6	541.6	1.3
New business incorporations	Jun 88	219.0	11.2	239.0	3.7
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	Q1 88	18108.0	5.8	17907.0	4.4
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	May 88	50.6	-32.4	61.5	-6.5
Crops ($ mil.)	May 88	19.8	5.9	15.6	10.8
Total ($ mil.)	May 88	70.4	-24.8	77.1	-1.5
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Jul 88	15.2	1.3	15.5	4.8
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jul 88	12.09	3.7	11.99	-2.5
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Jul 88	5889.7	-0.9	5792.3	0.4
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Jul 88	56.1	-23.0	59.9	15.1
Coal production (000 short tons)	Jul 88	1174.0	-3.8	1702.0	3.8
Oil well completions&	Jul 88	59.0	3.5	26.0	28.3
Gas well completions&	Jul 88	24.0	-11.1	23.0	43.9
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Jul 88	528.7	5.8	301.1	25.4
Oil sales ($ mil.)	May 88	93.6	-7.7	91.1	19.3
Gas sales ($ mil.)	May 88	89.4	7.1	90.1	27.7
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Jul 88	31.1	-6.3	31.1	-7.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jul 88	11.58	9.6	11.12	1.9
Residential units permitted	Jul 88	516.0	-29.8	529.0	-27.1
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Jul 88	38.3	-22.3	40.7	-22.1
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Jul 88	12.7	-24.9	15.3	-33.7
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jul 88	47.0	-17.7	81.6	-11.2
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Jul 88	27.1	-45.3	93.9	2.7
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Jul 88	44.4	85.0	33.9	-7.9
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Jul 88	27.8	-1.1	28.1	-0.7
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Jul 88	14.28	10.3	13.77	4.8
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Jul 88	40.5	4.4	40.4	5.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jul 88	8.94	0.6	8.90	2.1
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Jul 88	5.6	16.7	5.6	10.4
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Jul 88	5.5	12.2	5.4	20.9
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Jul 88	3.6	-14.3	3.6	-7.1
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Jul 88	2.7	0.0	2.7	8.0
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Jul 88	2.8	3.7	2.8	-3.7

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Jul 88	22.8	0.0	23.0	0.4
Retail employment** (000)	Jul 88	110.5	3.5	109.8	2.9
Average hourly earnings ($)	Jul 88	6.77	-0.9	6.67	0.6
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Jul 88	27.9	1.8	27.8	2.2
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Jul 88	6.20	5.3	6.30	3.4
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	Q4 87	9762.9	-1.1	9430.4	0.2
Bank total deposits ($mil.)	Q4 87	8374.6	-1.7	8092.7	-0.2
Bank gross loans ($ mil.)	Q3 87	5671.0	2.4	5663.6	1.1
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Jun 88	5837.0	-7.0	5804.0	4.9
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Jun 88	4853.0	6.1	4824.0	4.9
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Jun 88	139.0	1.8	74.0	-41.8
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Jul 88	128.7	2.9	127.9	2.1
Lodging employment** (000)	Jul 88	12.1	0.0	11.8	0.0
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Jul 88	42.8	5.4	42.8	6.0
Visits to state parks (000)	Dec 87	129.3	-36.3	233.4	-8.7
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Jul 88	325.7	4.0	249.8	0.9
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Jul 88	403.4	-3.7	386.3	-2.2
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	Q1 88	1861.1	19.5	2268.0	18.0
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Jul 88	76.7	8.3	74.2	7.1
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Jul 88	133.9	0.8	138.0	0.4
Federal employment** (000)	Jul 88	30.1	-3.2	30.5	-1.0
State employment** @@ (000)	Jul 88	44.6	0.5	45.2	-3.0
Local employment** (000)	Jul 88	59.2	3.1	62.3	4.1
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Jul 88	138.4	8.6	153.0	6.1

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL). Full time employment alone at LANL is 7,955 as of August 1986 according to U. S. Dept. of Energy, Public Affairs.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
New Mexico Regulation and Licensing Dept., Financial Institutions Division: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Pannell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE##
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* MAY-JUL	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* FEB-APR
Alamogordo	$ 15,482	4.2	$ 14,286
Albuquerque	236,598	7.7	214,502
Artesia	5,117	11.8	4,676
Carlsbad	11,724	2.0	10,485
Clovis	16,817	6.5	15,544
Deming	5,735	21.3	5,357
Espanola	7,335	7.6	5,986
Farmington	27,222	4.8	26,420
Gallup	23,561	6.6	21,223
Hobbs	16,970	17.4	16,968
Las Cruces	37,081	11.8	33,729
Las Vegas	5,984	8.9	5,498
Los Alamos	6,092	9.5	4,859
Portales	5,489	-0.2	4,452
Rio Rancho	5,638	34.0	4,606
Roswell	19,329	6.6	17,365
Ruidoso	5,331	3.6	4,541
Santa Fe	51,854	9.4	44,157
Silver City	8,124	19.6	7,279
Taos	7,604	18.3	6,213
State total	663,192	10.4	598,803

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.
Note: Rio Rancho now replaces Grants in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	JULY 1988	JULY 1987	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JULY 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JULY 1987	JULY 1988	JULY 1987	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JULY 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH JULY 1987
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	8	16	63	168	$ 445	$ 833	$ 3,613	$ 7,384
Albuquerque	166	223	1,330	2,134	13,293	16,309	91,204	134,167
Carlsbad	1	6	26	58	71	328	1,500	3,350
Clovis	2	5	16	64	175	324	1,198	4,215
Farmington	10	5	31	47	535	235	1,793	2,486
Hobbs	1	0	3	14	74	0	596	838
Las Cruces	27	44	373	499	1,759	2,132	18,149	20,221
Los Alamos	1	7	15	54	67	858	1,860	7,376
Rio Rancho***	55	45	627	562	2,866	2,660	26,606	33,564
Roswell	5	5	44	44	336	316	3,130	2,613
Ruidoso	9	9	35	48	638	609	2,438	3,056
Santa Fe	21	29	181	345	1,780	2,733	13,462	15,497
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	7	1	38	30	85	1	888	1,622
Albuquerque	7	3	31	36	2,747	3,725	26,775	45,602
Carlsbad	2	8	34	36	12	45	576	546
Clovis	0	0	8	17	0	0	2,349	1,623
Farmington	1	1	10	12	73	191	1,738	1,106
Hobbs	0	1	3	5	0	20	372	356
Las Cruces	15	18	103	117	781	1,508	7,662	10,693
Los Alamos	1	0	7	9	189	0	213	926
Rio Rancho***	1	3	14	29	473	351	6,617	8,105
Roswell	8	11	47	64	299	61	874	574
Ruidoso	8	2	10	3	23	468	495	500
Santa Fe	2	7	26	41	1	278	2,174	9,412

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.
*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	JULY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JUNE r	JULY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JUNE r	JULY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JUNE r	JULY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	JUNE r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	692.2	1.0	692.3	265.8	2.5	266.2	55.3	1.7	56.3	69.3	2.1	69.2
Employment@	634.5	1.3	632.4	248.2	2.2	248.5	51.0	2.0	51.2	65.7	2.3	65.5
Unemployment	57.7	-2.5	59.9	17.6	6.7	17.7	4.4	0.0	5.1	3.6	-2.7	3.7
Unemployment rate (%)	8.3	-3.5	8.7	6.6	3.1	6.6	7.9	-2.5	9.0	5.2	-3.7	5.4
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	538.4	1.6	541.6	235.6	2.0	236.8	39.9	3.4	39.9	57.2	2.9	57.0
Mining	15.2	1.3	15.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	31.1	-6.3	31.1	15.9	-1.9	15.8	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.7	-3.6	2.6
Manufacturing	40.5	4.4	40.4	20.5	2.5	20.4	4.0	-2.4	3.9	1.8	5.9	1.8
Durable goods	27.9	8.1	27.8	14.9	2.8	14.9	1.6	-5.9	1.6	1.2	9.1	1.2
Nondurable goods	12.6	-3.1	12.6	5.6	1.8	5.5	2.4	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	27.8	-1.1	28.1	12.1	0.0	12.3	1.1	-15.4	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.3
Trade	133.3	2.9	132.8	62.2	3.3	62.0	8.8	10.0	8.8	11.6	7.4	11.5
Wholesale	22.8	0.0	23.0	14.2	0.0	14.3	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9
Retail	110.5	3.5	109.8	48.0	4.3	47.7	7.9	9.7	7.9	10.8	8.0	10.7
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.9	1.8	27.8	15.2	1.3	15.1	1.8	5.9	1.8	2.0	-4.8	2.0
Services	128.7	2.9	127.9	65.3	1.4	65.0	6.7	8.1	6.8	15.7	2.6	15.5
Government	133.9	0.8	138.0	44.2	3.3	46.0	15.1	0.7	15.2	22.2	2.3	22.3
Federal	30.1	-3.2	30.5	13.3	-0.7	13.6	4.3	-4.4	4.3	1.7	0.0	1.6
State	44.6	0.5	45.2	10.4	5.1	11.0	5.3	-1.9	5.3	16.5	1.2	16.5
Local	59.2	3.1	62.3	20.5	5.1	21.4	5.5	7.8	5.6	4.0	8.1	4.2

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

U.S. and N.M. Occupational Outlook . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

existing small employment base, will only mean an increase of about 10,000 jobs. The construction and finance/insurance/real estate sectors also anticipate significant growth. Mining is not expected to recover over the ten-year period and will probably incur further employment loss. Due to fiscal restrictions total government employment is projected to increase only slightly. By 1995 the trades and services sectors in New Mexico will each surpass the government sector in employment size.

With increased technology, automation and changing economic factors the NMDOL forecasts a significant shift in occupational needs for the next few years. The occupational projections for New Mexico are expected to be sluggish in comparison to the previous 1981-1990 projections. However, there are some broad occupational groups showing substantial increases. Sales occupations are anticipated to have the largest growth of all, especially travel agents. Second largest in growth is the food and beverage occupations. The clerical and administrative support occupations are expected to have the slowest growth. This is mostly attributable to a large increase in office automation. Professional and technical occupations are anticipated to have significant growth due to the increase in high technology, creating greater demand for scientists, engineers and technicians. Some specific occupations showing increases are home health aides (96.7 percent), paralegal personnel (88.1 percent), electronic semiconductor processors (84.8 percent), plastic molding, casting operators (74.5 percent), electronic, electrical assemblers (56.9 percent), securities, financial service sales (51.4 percent), legal secretaries (49.3 percent), chemical plant and system operators (48.5 percent), architects (48.5 percent), and finally, nursing aides and orderlies (46 percent).

In New Mexico those occupations requiring more education are certainly growing and in some instances, such as professional and technical occupations, are projected to have above average growth. However, sales and related occupations which do not necessarily require advanced education will also experience an increased rate of growth.

Juliana Boyle,
Economist

Population Estimates for New Mexico Counties

County	1987 (July 1)	1986 (July 1)e	1980 (April 1)	Change 1980-1987 Number	Change 1980-1987 Percent
New Mexico	1,500,000	1,479,000	1,303,302	197,000	15.1%
Bernalillo	486,200	475,600	420,261	65,900	15.7%
Catron	2,900	2,700	2,720	200	6.0%
Chaves	56,100	56,100	51,103	5,000	9.8%
Cibola	21,000	21,800	30,346	-9,300	-30.8%
Colfax	14,000	14,200	13,667	300	2.5%
Curry	43,600	43,300	42,019	1,600	3.8%
DeBaca	2,300	2,400	2,454	-100	-6.0%
Dona Ana	128,800	124,200	96,340	32,500	33.7%
Eddy	50,900	51,900	47,855	3,000	6.3%
Grant	27,100	26,800	26,204	900	3.4%
Guadalupe	4,300	4,300	4,496	-200	-5.0%
Harding	1,000	1,000	1,090	-100	-11.1%
Hidalgo	6,100	6,000	6,049	z	0.1%
Lea	60,500	63,900	55,993	4,500	8.0%
Lincoln	13,600	13,700	10,997	2,600	23.2%
Los Alamos	19,200	19,100	17,599	1,600	9.3%
Luna	18,100	17,700	15,585	2,500	16.1%
McKinley	63,800	63,500	56,536	7,200	12.8%
Mora	4,500	4,500	4,205	200	5.9%
Otero	52,300	51,000	44,665	7,600	17.0%
Quay	11,600	11,600	10,577	1,000	9.3%
Rio Arriba	32,800	32,000	29,282	3,500	12.0%
Roosevelt	17,000	16,800	15,695	1,300	8.1%
Sandoval	55,900	51,500	34,400	21,500	62.6%
San Juan	89,800	92,300	81,433	8,400	10.3%
San Miguel	25,300	25,100	22,751	2,600	11.3%
Santa Fe	91,900	88,700	75,519	16,300	21.6%
Sierra	9,800	9,500	8,454	1,300	16.0%
Socorro	14,200	14,000	12,566	1,600	12.7%
Taos	21,900	22,100	19,456	2,400	12.5%
Torrance	9,600	9,300	7,491	2,100	28.3%
Union	4,900	5,000	4,725	100	3.1%
Valencia	39,800	37,200	30,769	9,000	29.3%

Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding; all calculations are based upon unrounded data.
e Revised.
z Less than 50 persons or 0.05 percent.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNM.

Bureau of Business and Economic Research
Institute for Applied Research Services
The University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87131
(505) 277-2216

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.
PERMIT NO. 962

ED KIANKA
CONGRESSIONAL INFO. SER.
SRI ACQUISTIONS
SUITE 800
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

1889 UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO CENTENNIAL 1989

Subscription Price: $15.00 for one year; $25.00 for two years; $37.00 for three years.
Single Copies $1.85